

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."— Cowper.

Vol. 13.

BOSTON, JUNE, 1880.

No. 1.

Instinct.

Who taught the natives of the field and flood
To shun their poison and to choose their food?
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand,
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand?
Who made the spider parallels design
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?
Who bid the stork Columbus-like explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before,
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?
— Pope.

The Zoological Gardens of Philadelphia.

The collection at the present time numbers 942; and comprises 392 mammals, 415 birds, 51 batrachians, and 84 reptiles, the whole valued at \$46,770. Many additions of interest and value have been made to the collection during the year, both by presentation and purchase.

THE MORTALITY AMONG THE ANIMALS.

The estimated loss sustained by the society during the year by the deaths of the animals was \$6829. This was largely contributed to by a female giraffe, a female African elephant, a female hair seal, and a male South American tapir. To this may be added a Javan leopard, an ostrich, a pair of cheetahs, a young male Bactrian camel, and a moose.

In speaking of the deaths at the garden, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Prosecutor of the Society, in his report, states that the steady diminishing relative mortality of the past three years is attributed to the better hygienic measures observed in the construction of the cages, the character of the food, and the maintenance of proper temperature. The neglect of such measures is the most fertile source of disease in menageries, which no drugs or medical treatment can remedy. The causes of death during the past year are such as are inherent to the nature of animals confined under conditions often unavoidably different from those in a state of nature, and which no foresight can prevent.

FOOD FOR THE ANIMALS.

The amount of food consumed daily by the animals is large. The chief meat-eating animals are the lions, tigers, leopards, pumas, and hyenas. Altogether they consume about 175 pounds of horse meat a day. Next in point of heavy feeding come the elephants. Their chief food is hay, of which it takes about four times as much to keep an elephant as it does to keep a horse, the elephant eating about 100 pounds of hay every twenty-four hours. And in order to keep up his appetite the hay must be the best going, being invariably tim-

othy of the best grade. Other animals that eat hay are the giraffes, the camels, the deer, zebra, and different animals of the cattle species. The lions, tigers, leopards, and pumas are not the only animals that are fed on horse meat. The wolves and foxes and prairie dogs and monkeys and black bears also come in for their share of the supplies, being fed almost altogether on this kind of meat. Two years ago it was found that they would eat the flesh of horses as quick as that of cows, and provision was made accordingly. This saves about fifty per cent. in expense.

The cost of feeding the lions, tigers, leopards, and pumas as stated is about \$20 a week. Add to this the \$114, cost of feeding the larger animals, elephants, giraffes, and others, and the cost is \$134. The sea-lions have to be fed on fish, usually fresh and salt mackerel, each animal taking twelve or fifteen to each meal twice a day, and consuming altogether 100 pounds of fish daily. Next in point of delicate livers come the polar bears, whose regular diet is bread soaked in milk, with fish now and then for a change. The black bears are also given bread, 100 pounds being used daily. Vegetables of almost every sort are fed liberally to the different animals,—cabbage, potatoes, carrots, onions, and turnips. The elephants are great cabbage eaters, in addition to their standard diet, hay. The giraffes, singularly enough, are great onion eaters, while the deer and goats and animals of the cow species eat carrots and turnips and potatoes. Bran and oats and corn are also liberally distributed, once or twice a week, among the hay-eating animals. The most delicate and expensive feeder in the place perhaps is the orang-outang, which gets beef, potatoes, bread, and honey. Another delicacy which must not be omitted in the diet of the polar bears is fish oil, of which they get several supplies a week. The cost of feeding the animals alone foots up to about \$100 a day.

—Abridged from Ledger.

Massacre of the Dogs of Glasgow.

So lately as November, 1876, only two months subsequent to one of the congresses in that city of the "British Association for the Promotion of Science"—a congress that had, however, in its discussion on "Spiritualism," exposed to public view the morbid credulity even of men of undoubted scientific attainments,—Glasgow, collegiate and wealthy, that prides itself on being the second city of the British Empire, by means of its police massacred no less than 1,200 dogs. And for what

reason? Because it was feared that some of these poor animals might become rabid; that, if they became rabid, they would bite man; that, if man were so bitten, he would inevitably be affected with hydrophobia; and that hydrophobia is a certainly fatal and horrible disease. The immediate cause of the slaughter was the fact that three men had died of so-called "hydrophobia" in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, within a period of a few weeks.

But the popular panic was based on a series of false assumptions, and therefore of false fears. For rabies is rare in the dog, at least in Scotland; so much so that very few practitioners, veterinary or medical, ever saw a genuine case; hydrophobia in man is equally rare there; and both in Scotland and elsewhere, when hydrophobia does occur in man, there is seldom proof of the rabidity of the dog that bit, or that was supposed to have bitten, the patient. The peculiar phenomena of the disease are, in the majority of cases at least, ascribable to morbid imagination.

In short, the hue and cry of "mad dog" is as little rational as the belief in diabolic possession; and the wholesale massacre of innocent animals on the ground of mere possibilities of being affected by this or that disorder is as cruel and indefensible in the one case as the other.

It has already been stated that, in the superstitious ages, the excitement or passion of the persecuted cat or dog was ascribed to diabolic possession, just as the epilepsy or mania of man was attributed to satanic or demoniac agency.

And the treatment was in accordance with the popular belief. But it is doubtful whether, in these dark ages, there was any such ruthless sacrifice to man's stupidity or morbid fears as the massacre of the dogs of Glasgow by its magistrates in the winter of 1876.—*Mind in the Lower Animals*, vol. 2, pp. 363, 364.

The Intelligence of Animals.

It is commonly said that no animal can communicate its experience to another. This I deny. Nothing is more notorious than that a flock of rooks can distinguish a man with a walking-stick from one with a gun, and act accordingly. It is erroneous to say that an animal cannot make tools. I know of a case in which a wild elephant tore off a piece of a branch to scratch its diseased tooth with,—a common habit of these animals; but, finding it too large, it deliberately broke it smaller with the help of its trunk and fore feet. Here was a case of reasoning.—*London Standard*.

Doings of Kindred Societies.

THE Woman's Branch of the Penn. Society P. C. A., Philadelphia, has published its 11th annual report, to Dec. 31, 1879, in a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, illustrated with plans of its building for killing dogs by carbonous oxide gas. The spirited and indefatigable managers tried, instead of a fair, to obtain the necessary money for their good work by two entertainments, that of the "Carnival of Authors," and "Frog Opera;" but we are sorry to learn that the financial results were not satisfactory. Mrs. C. E. White, in her report as President, speaks favorably of the prize for a cattle-car, of the meeting of the American Humane Association, and of the need of circulating publications in Spanish through Central America and "Spanish-speaking countries." The society received \$3,675.29, and paid out \$3,431.66, during the year.

The report speaks of the suffering of horses by ill-fitting collars, and asks if some substitute might be invented in their stead. A good word is spoken in behalf of dogs; and Dr. Watson is quoted, who deprecated and denounced the custom of destroying dogs suspected of hydrophobia. The dog "should be securely isolated and watched a day or two. If really mad, he can then be mercifully killed; and, if not, his life will not only have been saved, but the mind of the person bitten will be freed from the harassing dread of hydrophobia. "Few, upon the whole," says the doctor, "of those who have been bitten by a mad dog, become affected with hydrophobia." The society had seventy-three complaints, and made twenty-two arrests. The society has a "City Refuge" for lost and sick animals, received 3,514, and since its establishment has had 13,620. "We have been able," says the report, "in the last few months to accommodate more animals as boarders than formerly."

An interesting account is given by Mrs. Willing of the plans for "systematic education" in the public schools in regard to the humane treatment of animals. Juvenile societies exist in five grammar schools, and number three thousand boys. A reading-room for their use is maintained, and badges are worn.

"The ladies accustomed to work in the schools find many a boy's cap lifted to them in the street, and, turning up the lappel of the jacket, see the much-prized badge, and learn that the little fellow who owns it is a 'Blue-Banner Boy,' or a 'Rose-Banner Boy,' or a Gold, Scarlet, or Lilac Banner Boy, as the case may be. These small horses' heads might seem to those who had no experience of their efficacy only playthings, and hardly worth the outlay they require from year to year; but they are in reality the visible tokens which represent their society to its members, and which link them together, and keep them within the reach of instruction and influence till principles and habits of benevolence and usefulness are formed."

A library is also kept for members, which has 460 volumes, "besides 18 of the best magazines, monthlies, and weeklies always on the table."

"The demand for books and the thorough use of them is proved by the fact that the number taken out during the year has been 5,571. As the library consists entirely of the most wholesome literature, of a kind both useful and interesting, and contains all the best works that can be procured, of instruction and anecdote in regard to animal life, the influence of the reading-room in

forming the tastes, opinions, and character of boys and young men can hardly be overestimated. It is open every week-day from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and is sought in the intervals of school hours and frequented all the day on Saturday and other holidays.

"It remains only to mention the great efficacy of school meetings in sustaining the interest of the young members in their society and instructing them as to its objects, while affording opportunity for the teaching in regard to animals which is enjoined by the Board of Education. The principal appoints the time, and selected articles are read by the boys; the whole school being present, the banner hung up, and the badges worn. Older members, who have graduated from the school, take their part; and the meeting closes with excellent music from some young member, and with a final march. An occasional hour used in this way, at long intervals, is not burdensome to the teacher, is a source of great pleasure and great advantage to the boys, cultivating both their minds and hearts, and awakening in them a manly sense of being partakers and workers in a good cause."

Several testimonies are given against vivisection by Dr. Bell Taylor of Nottingham, Dr. Gore of Bath, Samuel Bowly, a minister of the Society of Friends, and Rev. Mr. Joll of Norwich,—all of England. Seven pages are given to lists of contributors. One gave \$125, and four \$100 each. All others gave smaller amounts. One dollar constitutes one a member of the society, and \$25 a life-member.

The officers of this admirable society are,—Mrs. R. P. White, *President*; *Treasurer*, Miss Ruschenberger; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Elizabeth Morris; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Robert Harford Hare. *Managers*: Miss S. L. Baldwin, Mrs. Samuel Parrish, Miss Jacobs, Miss Martha E. Milligan, Mrs. R. W. Leaming, Miss Ellen Lisle, Mrs. Ruschenberger, Miss Susan Wharton, Mrs. Bryan, Miss C. Boggs, Miss Emily Ashhurst, Miss Jane C. Biddle, Mrs. John C. Uhle, Mrs. J. C. Randall, Miss Laura Evans, Mrs. Cook, Miss M. S. Buckley, Miss S. Wheeler, Mrs. Harris, Miss McCredy, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Coleman Sellers, Mr. R. C. Davis, Mr. L. J. Crew.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Alleghany County Humane Society

Has been received. It is a handsome pamphlet, of forty-eight pages. It contains a history of the society; the address of Professor Eaton, its President; the report of the Secretary, of the Treasurer, and of the Executive Committee; the by-laws of the society, the laws of Pennsylvania relating to cruelty to children and animals; the roll of membership; besides an appendix. In the latter are instructions "how to proceed" in cases of cruelty, and "the check rein" tract of Mr. Angell.

The society is now known as the "Western Pennsylvania Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children." The society was organized in January, 1875, as a branch of the Pennsylvania society. President Eaton speaks heartily of the good influence of the society, and of its steady and vigorous work. Its managers meet weekly, and held in 1879 fifty-two meetings,—an example of devotion worth knowing and imitating.

Its receipts last year were \$1,273 18. The society dealt with 105 cases of cruelty to children, and 367 of cruelty to animals.

All honor to the zeal of the faithful officers of this society. May Pittsburg give their society that just support its cause has a right not only to ask but expect.

We notice by their by-laws that no person can become a member except by election at a regular meeting by a majority of the society or of the board of managers present.

The society holds regular meetings once a month.

THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY held its annual meeting, January 20, at Pittsburg, Penn., and elected the following officers for 1880:—

President.—L. H. Eaton
Vice-President's.—C. A. Colton, Josiah King, James Parke, Jr., Joseph Dilworth.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. H. L. Mason, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. E. M. Butz, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. A. C. Duncan, Mrs. C. A. Oudry, William Wade, Jr., William Halpin, Rev. J. S. Collins, Marion M. Ogden, Joel Kerr, Rev. H. G. Mendenhall.

Secretary.—Joseph G. Walter.

Solicitor.—W. C. Anderson,

Agent.—Michael J. Dean.

Georgia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The annual convention of the Georgia S. P. C. A. was held in Savannah, Ga., April 21, and the following officers elected:—

President, Harry B. King, Augusta, Ga. *Vice-Presidents*: Rev. Robt. Irvin, Augusta; Hon. J. P. King, Augusta; Chas. Green, Sr., Savannah; Geo. L. Appleton, Savannah; Darwin G. Jones, Atlanta; J. F. Burke, Atlanta; J. F. Shanklin, Rome; A. P. Whittle, Macon; I. R. Bostwick, Brunswick; Dr. Terry, M. D., Columbus; Matt. O'Brien, Columbus; J. Belknap Smith, Thomson; Stephen Thomas, Athens; W. T. Gary, Counsel. Frank Blaisdell, Treasurer, Augusta. W. Edward Platt, Secretary, Augusta. *Executive Committee*: H. B. King, W. Ed. Platt, *ex officio*; Frank Blaisdell, Hugh Dempsey, Mrs. C. C. Doughty, Jas. W. Davies, Miss Lizzie Baker, Dr. De S. Ford, Miss Lizzie Cashin, M. J. O'Brien, of Augusta; Col. C. W. Anderson, Savannah; Nathan K. Platshek, Savannah; W. H. Adkins, Rome; R. A. Denny, Rome; J. Norcross, Atlanta; Darwin G. Jones, Atlanta; Matt. O'Brien, Columbus; A. P. Whittle, Macon.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Louise King Association for P. C. A.,

At Savannah, Ga., was held April 21, 1880, an account of which is before us in the "Savannah News" of April 22. The Masonic Temple was filled in the morning by the children of the public schools, to whom were given prizes for essays on "Kindness to Animals."

The Platshek gold medal, an exceedingly handsome and finely wrought medal, was presented the successful competitor, Miss Lillie Craig, by Mr. H. B. King, of Augusta, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The other prizes and certificates were then distributed by Mr. Nathan K. Platshek, the Secretary, assisted by Mr. Frank Blaisdell, of Augusta.

In the evening the same hall was again filled to its full capacity by a remarkably fine audience of ladies and gentlemen. The gallery, which was reserved for colored people, was also crowded.

The music was by the Mendelssohn Musical Society, and was much enjoyed.

The essay of Miss Lillie Craig, which had been awarded the "Platshek Gold Medal," was read by Captain W. G. Waller.

Mr. Nathan K. Platshek, the Secretary, then read his report for the year, giving interesting information as to the workings of the association, and the meetings were very satisfactory.

The Georgia State Society P. C. A.

Met in the same place in the afternoon. Mr. H. B. King, of Augusta, was called to the chair,

The regular order of business was pursued, and routine matters considered. The annual report of the Secretary was read and received, after which the convention proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:—

H. B. King, of Augusta, President.

Vice-Presidents : Rev. Robert Irvin, Hon. J. P. King, of Augusta; Charles Green, G. L. Appleton, of Savannah; Davison G. Jones, J. F. Burke, of Atlanta; J. F. Shanklin, of Rome; A. P. Whittle, of Macon; J. R. Bostwick, of Brunswick; Dr. Terry, Matt. O'Brien, of Columbus; J. Belknap Smith, of Thomson; Stephen Thomas, of Athens.

After discussion, the society decided to adopt the Bremen mode of organizing societies; believing that such is effective, and calculated to advance the interests of the work.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Atlanta in April, 1881—*Savannah News*.

Formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Memphis, Tenn.

An adjourned meeting of those friendly to the organization of such a society was held last night in the Greenlaw Opera-house, and a permanent organization was effected, General W. J. Smith, president *pro tem.*, in the chair.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported, and on motion their report was adopted as a whole.

Nominations for officers being the next in order, the following were unanimously elected:—

President, Tom Gale; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Geo. White, Rev. H. A. Jones, General W. J. Smith, W. L. Parker, Mrs. Addie Bowie, Mrs. Tom Gale; Secretary, no election; Treasurer, Edward Goldsmith; Committee of Seven, Rabbi M. Samfield, H. C. Wilton, W. J. Brecknell, Thomas Culbins, J. H. Smith, Angus Campbell, and R. Gallo-way.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal*.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—We have a neat pamphlet of seventeen pages of laws relating to the Society for P. C. A. at the capital of the nation. It contains the charter, with laws passed since, the by-laws of the society, signed Gen. L. P. Graham, President, and George L. Douglass, Secretary. The office of the society is 1418 F Street, N. W.

The pamphlet gives us no other information of the society; but its issue is evidence of a determination to keep public attention to the subject.

We note in the by-laws that members consist of the corporators and "such other persons as shall be elected by the society or the Executive Committee;" "all nominations of members must be indorsed by at least one member of the society; and the name of any member who neglects to pay annual dues for two successive years may be erased from the list of members, by a vote of the society or of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee has power, also, to declare vacant the seat of any member of its own body who shall have been absent from its meetings for three successive months."

Annual Meeting of the Portland (Me.) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—Charles McLaughlin.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Octavia C. Carroll.

Vice-Presidents.—Henry Bergh, John B. Brown, Dr. S. H. Tewkesbury, Elbridge Gerry, J. H. McMullen, Israel Washburn, A. W. H. Clapp, R. M. Richardson, J. P. Baxter, J. W. Waterhouse, William Senter, Albion Little.

Attorney.—Emory S. Ridlon.

Directors for 1880.—Charles McLaughlin, Mrs. J. W. Waterhouse, William McAlmy, T. C. Hersey, Mrs. D. H. Ingraham, William W. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Carroll, Mrs. H. I. Robinson, Miss L. Titcomb, John M. Adams, T. B. Tolford, Mrs. T. Quimby, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Miss Helen Spring,

Nathan Cleaves, M. G. Palmer, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Mrs. George O. K. Cram, Mrs. A. Haines, Mrs. James E. Wingren, Albion Little, William Allen.

Auditing Committee.—T. B. Tolford.

The receipts of the society amounted to \$353.35 for the year which ended April 1, 1880. The number of cases investigated, 1,172.

The society has a permanent fund of \$1,305.93. As with other societies, the Portland lacks the support it ought to have. The friends of this cause everywhere are abundantly able to give societies a proper support. The spirit only is wanting.

Society of San Francisco.

Yesterday the society held its regular monthly session. A State law against the sale of glandered horses had been enacted. A bill to enable the society to receive bequests had been defeated. A draft of the new charter for San Francisco had not provided that the receipts from fines imposed for cruelty to animals should be paid to the society, and, at the society's request, Charles Sonntag had gone to the Capital, and, by his strenuous exertions, the desired provision had been inserted. The committee earnestly recommended the society to make some suitable acknowledgment of the signal and unselfish services of Mr. Sonntag. The society accepted the report, and elected Charles Sonntag a life member.—*San Francisco Bulletin*, April 23.

Officers of the Humane Society, Rochester, N. Y.

President.—Rev. N. M. Mann.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. J. L. Angle, Mrs. J. Curtis.

Corresponding Secretary.—Miss E. P. Hall.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. J. W. Stebbins.

Treasurer.—Henry S. Hanford.

Counsel.—J. W. Stebbins.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. Isaac Hills, Mrs. George P. Davis, Mrs. J. H. Kent, Mrs. F. De W. Clarke, Mrs. C. H. Babcock, Mrs. Sidney Avery, Mrs. F. A. Macomber, Mrs. J. H. Howe, Mrs. Jennie Marsh Parker, Mrs. M. E. Streeter, Miss Jennie Whitbeck, Rev. William D'Orville Doty, Dr. H. B. Sherman, John Mallock, A. B. Hone, Robert Cartright.

Agent.—A. A. Francis.—*Rochester Shield*.

Good News from Chicago.

The following has been sent to the General Freight Agents of the several Western Railroads centreing in Chicago:—

The undersigned Packers and Commission Merchants engaged in handling hogs and cattle at the stock-yards, respectfully represent,—

That there exists along the line of your railroad, and others tributary to this market, a practice not only at variance with the dictates of humanity, but also detrimental to the best commercial interests of this city.

We allude to the inhuman and barbarous practice of using iron spikes or brads in driving hogs and cattle at the several stations on these railroads, whereby not only is unnecessary pain inflicted upon these animals, but also great damage sustained by loss of commercial value.

We therefore ask that you heartily co-operate with the officers of the Illinois Humane Society, who are engaged in the suppression of this practice, and issue instructions to the local agents along the line of your railroad to see that in loading cars and otherwise the use of these spikes shall be discontinued. The loss sustained by the trade from the use of these spikes and brads is several hundred thousand dollars per year on pork hams alone.

Respectfully yours,

Signed: John B. Sherman, Superintendent, Armour & Co., Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co., Allerton Packing Co., Chas. Counselman & Co., B. F. Murphey Packing Co., Davies Atkinson & Co., S. A. Ricker, Chicago Packing and Provision Co., Asa Dow, Stiles, Goldy & McMahon, Geo. W. Higgins & Co., H. Botsford & Co., L. B. Doud & Co., J. H. Clough, John Craig Hatley, Chapin & Cudahy, Cyrus Dupee & Co., Teufel, Son & Co., Moran, Heeney & Co., Geo. D. Baldwin & Co., Adams & Eldredge, Wm. Young & Co., R. Strahorn & Co., Bensley, Wagner & Bensley, McCurdy & Beveridge, Conover & Hall, Gregory, Cooley & Co., Darlington, Marsh & Co., Martin Bros., Hall, Patterson & Co., E. Thompson, Rosenbaum, Bass & Co., Horine Bros. & Co., H. E. Mallory & Bro., Jackson & Rankin, J. D. Bemis, Coffman A. & Brown, R. T. & M. Conger, Shannon Bros. & Co., H. R. Henry, Ellett & Musgrove, Joseph Anderson, Strader, Wadsworth & Co., Wood Bros., Abner Platt & Co., Harley Green, A. Fisher, Ottman & Clark.

The following agreement has been signed by the packers and ham-curers of this city:—

The undersigned packers doing business at the Union Stock Yards, hereby agree—

"That from and after the 15th of May next we will buy hogs only subject to a deduction of twenty-five cents for each ham found to have been bruised by the use of spikes or brads."

Signed: Armour & Co., H. Botsford & Co., Davies Atkinson & Co., S. A. Ricker, Chapin & Cudahy, B. F. Murphey Packing Co., G. W. Higgins & Co., Allerton Packing Co., Jones & Stiles, John Craig Hatley, L. B. Doud & Co., Moran, Heeney & Co., Chicago Packing and Provision Co., Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co., Teufel, Son & Co.

Chicago, April 27, 1880.

Progress.

We gladly give place to the following letter, relating to the great Chicago & North-Western Railway line:—

Chicago & North-Western Railway Co.,
General Freight Department,
Chicago, May 5, 1880.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, ESQ., PRESIDENT HUMANE SOCIETY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

DEAR SIR,—Your attention is called to Rule 7, of "Rules and Conditions," on the back of Tariff No. 1, between Chicago and points on the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad.

You will observe that the enumeration of the stock-yards for resting and feeding is general, and includes those on the Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa lines to Chicago, owned and operated by this company, the intention being to adhere to these rules and conditions as a whole, and make them a part of our tariffs on each of the lines referred to. Yours truly,

R. H. WYMAN,

Division Freight Agent.

7, Transportation of Live-Stock.—As far as practicable, no shipments of live-stock are to be run more than twenty-four hours without being stopped to unload for rest and feed.

Stock-yards for this purpose are located at the following places: Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Winona, Minn.; Baraboo, Wis.; Fort Howard, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Clinton, Iowa; Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Chicago, Ill.

Mutual Friendship.

Make a friend of a cat and it makes a friend of you in return. But there is no friendship with it except on the basis of mutuality; and where it is snubbed and kept in the background, so to speak, it is seen to least advantage. There is a great amount of individuality and originality in cats.—*London Standard*.

It is good for us to think no grace or blessing truly ours till we are aware that God has blessed some one else with it through us.—*Rev. Phillips Brooks*.

Dur Dumb Animals.

BOSTON, JUNE, 1880.

Our June Paper.

The interesting reports from several kindred societies show how faithfully they are working in behalf of a more merciful era.

We are enabled to give the music to the "Vision," as sung at our Twelfth Anniversary. It was written for a male quartette, by Mr. C. L. Capen, of this city, and is admirably adapted for the public meetings of such societies as ours.

The doings at Chicago, to abolish one form of cruelty, will be read with mixed feelings of horror of what has been, and thankfulness for the better day coming. It is a new thing to see packers, railway agents, and officers of a Humane Society working heartily together, as they did at Chicago. May it be the beginning of a co-operation which will not end until unnecessary suffering has been effectually stopped!

We are obliged to omit many excellent articles for future papers

Honorary Members of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A.

Letters have been received from several of our new foreign honorary members, acknowledging the receipt of cards of membership, and expressing high appreciation of the distinction.

Among them are the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and T. B. Smithers, of London; Otto Hartmann, President of the Cologne society; Matthaeus El-singer, President of the Wiener society; Bruno Marquart, of Dresden, Saxony; A. Mughinney, President of the Florence society, Italy, and Minister of Finance at Rome; Daniel Rudolph Warburg, President of the Hamburg society; and P. M. Oginny, President of the Society P. C. A., of Retowa.

Mr. Warburg says, "Please convey to the members of the Massachusetts society, my assurance that, as far as the strength of a man of seventy-six years will reach, it unremittingly shall be devoted to our noble cause."

The letter from the President of the Brussels society we copy:—

"MONS, BELGIUM, April 9, 1880.

"To the President of the Massachusetts Society, P. C. A.

"I desire to thank your society for the great honor it has done me in conferring upon me the title of honorary member. I am all the more flattered at this great mark of esteem and distinction, as it comes from the society over which you preside, and of which for a long time I know and appreciate the generous and courageous efforts in behalf of the protection of animals. With my thanks I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments.

"EMILE DE DAMSEAUX."

Animal Traps.

The torture caused by toothed traps, or gins, has led our English friends to offer prizes to an inventor who can offer a baitless trap which is not too expensive nor too heavy.

It is a discovery very much to be desired. Have we not some inventor who can overcome the difficulties? If so, we should be glad to hear from him or her.

Meeting of Directors of Mass. Soc. P. C. A. for May was held on the 19th inst., 11 A. M., at the office of the Society.

Present: Mrs. Johnson, Miss Wigglesworth, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Homans, Mrs. Iasigi, Mrs. Paine, and Miss A. Russell. Also, Messrs. Angell and Firth. The President in the chair. The Secretary read the record of the April meeting, and the cash report for April. The first was approved, and the second referred to the Finance Committee.

The circular of the Finance Committee was presented, and replies up to date reported.

The employment of Mr. Tenney, as an agent to look after the loading of cattle on foreign-bound ships, for one month, was made known; and also the generous offer of Mrs. Appleton to meet the expense of this additional service.

A letter from A. N. Towne, Esq., General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, San Francisco, Cal., was read, in which he said: "I feel much flattered with the high compliment paid me by the judges of your society,"—referring to the prize of fifty dollars for the most humane rules relating to live-stock transportation—"and would ask you to consider this a receipt for the money; and, if consistent with the by-laws of the Society, you will place it back into the treasury, that it may again be put to work in the cause of humanity. I would consider this a fitting opportunity to contribute this amount, and would regard it a privilege to do so." On motion of Miss Wigglesworth, it was voted that the gift of Mr. Towne be accepted, and the thanks of the Directors for the same be returned to him by the Secretary.

It was also voted that the said fifty dollars be placed in the Prize Fund.

The Secretary reported an interview with Mr. Baxter, who is executor of the will of Mrs. E. S. Morton, late of South Boston, and his assurance that, in due time, the Society will receive the bequest of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) left by Mrs. M. for it.

The Secretary made known the pleasant answers he had received from the several gentlemen, and Lady Burdett-Coutts, in answer to the information of their election as Honorary Members of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The letter received that morning from Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Society, London, was read. He expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the honor done him, and through him the English society, in making him an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "which society," he adds, "I have no doubt is conducted with the energy and thoroughness which distinguish the citizens of that favored State in all works of humanity."

On motion of the Secretary, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, of London, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The question of representation at the International Congress to be held at Brussels from June 30 to July 4 was considered, when it was voted, That Prof. William Watson, of Boston, be elected one of the delegates of this Society to said Congress.

Voted, That the President be authorized to appoint other delegates, and to give them credentials, if he shall find proper persons who are to be at Brussels during the sessions of the Congress.

Capt. Currier made a report of the doings of the agents during the last month, which led to a general discussion. At 1.45 the meeting was adjourned.

Live Cattle by Ocean Steamers.

There are three requirements for this traffic, besides due attention to the needs of the cattle for food and water on their voyage, and reasonable space. They must have abundance of fresh air, and it is to this vital point of ventilation that most attention is required. We have seen it suggested that the Treasury department at Washington has authority to issue regulations in this behalf. If so, we would invoke its early attention to the subject. The "turrets" of the Leyland line are said to fairly meet this necessity; but full inquiry can only decide what should be required of ship-owners.

The second requirement should be, that cattle have time for rest after their exhausting land journey before they are put into the ships. And the third is, that the cattle shall be loaded from the cars into the ships as quietly and with as little suffering as possible. Of course, the arrangement of "ways" and other conveniences for their transfer from the car to the stalls in the ship should be the best that experience can suggest.

Our Society is giving attention to the second and third points, and has a special agent in its service at this time to enforce the law against unnecessary cruelty in the loading of the cattle. To secure the first, we hope our Board of Trade will move earnestly. The Royal Society in England is kept informed of the large traffic, and may be relied upon to do what it can to protect the animals under the British laws.

International Congress for P. C. A., at Brussels.

A circular, dated 20th April, informs us that the 8th Congress will hold its meeting at Brussels, from June 30th to July 4th. Kindred societies are requested to send a statement, to be received at least two months before the meeting, containing,—

- 1st. The date of the constitution of the society.
- 2d. The number of members it contains.
- 3d. The name of its president and secretary.

It is also desired, especially, that the names of the delegates who are to represent societies at their meeting should be sent at once to L. Geelhand, Brussels.

Giving.

Nearly all reports of our societies for the P. C. A. show very small contributions for their support. Coupled with the fact that every society of which we have any knowledge has members of wealth, this result is not a pleasant one to consider. In every city where such a society exists, it might be a tower of defence for abused animals if fairly and continuously supported, as it so easily might be. Of course we know that every one has the right and duty to decide how much to give for himself or herself; and we also know how often it is intimated that, at some future day, very distant it is hoped, a bequest will surprise the officers who may then be alive. Longfellow's words, "Trust no future howe'er pleasant," are words that apply here. Better a little generous giving now, with results in one's life-time; but why not, just heart! divide if need be, and give both now and hereafter?

Memphis, Tennessee.

A welcome note from E. Goldsmith, Esq., President of the Tennessee Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, acknowledges Mrs. Appleton's contribution of fifty dollars to make her a life-member, and adds that "the moral influence alone, exerted by the establishment of our society is already noticeable. I have never seen so much consideration shown here towards poor animals as there has been since our organization, and am confident that the shocking brutality so often seen on our streets will be seen but rarely hereafter."

Died.

At Brockton, April 12, 1880, O. G. Tinkham. Mr. Tinkham was appointed agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, May 12, 1869, and was a most efficient officer from that time to his death. Our cause will suffer much by his departure; but we shall cherish his memory as among the most devoted of our agents in protecting all abused creatures.

Honor to whom Honor.

The fine hymn beginning "Maker of earth and sea and sky," in our last paper, as a part of the programme of the Twelfth Anniversary of Massachusetts Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, was written by Miss Emily B. Lord, of Buffalo, N. Y., for a meeting of the Society for Protection of Cruelty to Animals of that city. It is, we think, the best hymn yet written for such occasions.

[Correspondence of Our Dumb Animals.]

"But there is another way in which the dumb animals suffer, that I have not seen any remedy for. I refer to the great number that are burned to death in our barns, built with extra care to make them warm, and frequently so warm that it destroys their lives. Can there not be some improvements devised to prevent much, if not wholly, the burning up so many nice horses and cows, etc? And would it not be a humane act in your Society to try to bring such a desirable improvement into practical operation? and, incidentally, it might lead the way to prevent so many human beings meeting death in one, if not the most frightful, way that humanity is ever compelled to meet it."

WORCESTER.

A prize was given at our Music Hall meeting for a "hitch and release," by which every horse in a stable may be loosed in an instant, and so be better able to make his escape in case of fire. It is worthy the attention of all who have horses.

ED. O. D. A.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Brave Service.

There is a lady residing at the West End, in this city, past middle age, whose life-long and consistent humanity to the brute creation presents a rare and beautiful example to the thoughtless as well as to the cruel. She is called by her neighbors the "Providence" of cats,—a title which, "tho' it may make the unwary laugh," is a title of honor, and richly earned. For years which cannot be numbered, she has made her house the refuge and hospital for sick and abandoned cats, whom unreflecting or indifferent citizens annually leave in the summer to the tender mercies of boys, and the prospect of starvation; tender pets, who have amused and soothed their winter hours, and been fondled and hugged by their little children! But children reflect, and silently reason, and draw lessons—what lessons!—and pass thoughtful judgment upon their parents. No cry of distress of a wounded animal, be it noonday or midnight,

is heard in vain through those windows, and protection, nursing, outside inquiry, advertisements, correspondence, every means that humanity can suggest, is employed to save, restore to owners, or, where required, give relief by taking life in the tenderest ways. Let those who read these lines reflect on this noble woman's ways, and try to imitate her, for the sake of those who cannot plead their own cause, except to ears which the heart quickens.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

A Returning Robin.

Early last summer, a young robin with a broken wing fell into the hands of Galen Hull. Galen is twelve years old, a high-school boy in Charlestown, N. H. He took the robin home. What to do with the bird, was the question. If not protected, it would soon die, or be killed by cats or by other birds. Galen found his mother ready to enter into his benevolent designs. A vacant attic room was given to the robin, with the occasional liberty of the rest of the house, and thus it was cared for until able to fly. Late in the summer, Mrs. Hull, when starting on a drive, placed birdie in a basket, and put the basket under her shawl. About a mile from the house, and in a wood, she took off the cover. "Good-bye, robin," she said; good-bye forever, she thought.

Autumn and winter passed away, and a month ago, viz., on the fifteenth of April, a robin pecked at the window. Now, it is difficult to distinguish one bird from another of the same species; but a little lop of the wing was discovered, and, even if this mark of identity had been wanting, there would have been no doubt, when the robin flew to its various haunts in the house, paying special attention to the feeding-places of last year, that this was the patient treated in 1879. She seemed to say, "You are people that I can trust. I would like to make my nest here." So Mr. Hull made a shelf just outside the middle of a window, secure from the cat; for cats, you know, cannot climb on glass. The rest of the work was done without hands. A nest was built; for Miss had become Mrs. Robin. A singing, but somewhat shy robin was observed in her company; and it was noticed that the larger pieces of boiled potato presented to her ladyship were carried away in her bill, it was suspected to her mate. To shorten the story, you can see now four of the bluest of sky-blue eggs by looking through the window-pane. When Galen goes to the window, or his mother, the robin does not think it worth while to move, but continues her sedentary occupation; when a stranger approaches, she flies away, and leaves the eggs exposed to view.

Some boys and girls desire to catch the wild birds and tame them. "We can make them happy," they say; but, do your best, you cannot make them so happy as Galen has the robin. "Give me liberty," they sing, "and not a cage;" and to those who look through the window at the nest: "You may see my eggs, but do not detain me." And, by the time the readers of "Our Dumb Animals" see this story, they can take the train for Charlestown, and, if all goes well in the nest, see four young robins. Perhaps they can help the mother-bird by dropping into the extended bills a bit of a worm.

T. D. H.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., May 15, 1880.

From a Country Agent.

"I have done a great deal of work the last quarter, and taken a great deal of abuse; but I have remedied all cases without any prosecutions. This pays for the abuse in a good cause."

Esteem and Love.

Judges and senates have been bought for gold; Esteem and love were never to be sold. O fool! to think God hates the worthy mind, The lover and the love of human kind, Whose life is healthful, and whose conscience clear, Because he wants a thousand pounds a year! — Pope.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in April.

Whole number of complaints received, 178: viz., Beating 13; overworking and overloading, 8; overdriving, 6; driving when lame or galled, 72; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 14; abandoning, 1; torturing, 8; driving when diseased, 6; cruelly transporting, 3; general cruelty, 47. Remedied without prosecution, 72; warned, 50; not substantiated, 29; not found, 5; anonymous, 3; prosecuted, 19; convicted, 10; pending, 1 (\$81); warrants returned without service, 1. Animals killed, 33; taken from work, 55.

Receipts by the Society in April.

FINES.

Justices' Court.—Waltham, \$5. Police Courts.—Cambridge, \$10; Chelsea, \$5. Municipal Court.—Brighton District (6 cases, one paid at jail), \$13.75; East Boston District, \$25. Witness fees, \$10.85. Total, \$71.60.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Col. H. S. Russell, \$100; Alfred Hosmer, M. D., \$25; Mrs. Wm. Appleton, \$175; Miss A. Wigglesworth, \$107.15.

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

Miss S. J. White, David W. Simonds, Hon. Aug. Story, G. J. F. Bryant, Otis E. Weld, A. M. Howland, Henry Lee, Most Rev. John J. Williams, Mrs. E. B. Bigelow, Miss S. H. Blanchard.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

A. W. Lamson, Miss M. P. Russell, Mrs. S. E. Sawyer, Mrs. Sibyl M. Hunt, Mrs. P. D. Crowell, Mrs. E. W. Gay, Wm. B. Foadick, John C. Ropes, Chas. F. Bradford, Mrs. Chas. T. White, Wm. Endicott, Geo. Fern, Miss A. C. Lowell, Muffie Spitz, John G. Hall & Co., Rt. Rev. Benj. H. Paddock.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

H. N. Shepard, Mrs. C. S. Rogers, Miss M. V. Rogers, H. T. Rogers, Miss E. G. Harron, \$2. Total, \$653.15.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Mrs. M. P. Blackburn, Baltimore, \$22.05; Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$25.

TWO DOLLAR EACH.

J. F. Paul, Mrs. C. C. Hussey, Walter Crafts, J. M. Batchelder, J. Caldwell, Samuel Loring, Mrs. A. Hamilton, Miss K. L. Richmond.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. A. Beale, Miss Haywood, Tom Gale, Mrs. I. N. Fitts, Wm. D. Peck, Mrs. F. Curtis, Miss L. T. Baldwin, Mrs. E. R. Cogswell, Mrs. H. S. Josselyn, Mrs. S. Goddard, Miss J. Goddard, Mrs. D. Crowell, T. Harrison, Miss E. G. Harron, Mrs. W. H. Browne, W. H. Castle, Miss H. N. Havens, Miss H. Trimble, W. D. Swan, Mrs. S. H. Swan, Mrs. T. C. Bacon, Mrs. N. W. Appleton, Mrs. L. Fairbanks, 60 cts. Total, \$55.55.

OTHER SUMS.

Miss R. L. Richmond, for Publications, \$1. Total receipts in April, \$811.40.

Our Dumb Animals.

Published on the first Tuesday of each Month

BY THE

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Articles for the paper, and subscriptions, may be sent to the Secretary.

RATES OF MEMBERSHIP:

Active Life, \$100 00	Associate Annual, \$5 00
Associate Life, 50 00	Children's, 1 00
Active Annual, 10 00	Branch, 1 00

All members receive "Our Dumb Animals" free, and all Publications of the Society.

GEORGE T. ANGELL, President.
OLIVER W. PEABODY, Treasurer.
ABRAHAM FIRTH, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CURRIER, Special Agent.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY:

96 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., 18 Post Office Sq., Boston.

Children's Department.

The Sparrow.

Glad to see you, little bird;
'Twas your little chirp I heard:
What did you intend to say?
"Give me something this cold day?"

That I will, and plenty too;
All the crumbs I saved for you.
Don't be frightened: here's a treat.
I will wait and see you eat.

Shocking tales I hear of you;
Chirp, and tell me, Are they true?
"Robbing all the summer long;
Don't you think it very wrong?"

Thomas says you steal his wheat;
John complains his plums you eat.
Choose the ripest for your share,
Never asking whose they are?

But I will not try to know
What you did so long ago:
There's your breakfast; eat away;
Come and see me every day.

Child's Book of Poetry.

Musical Taste in Animals.

Some years ago my father lived in an old hall in the neighborhood of one of our large towns. The grounds were extensive. It was his delight to have a sort of model farm, which gave me many opportunities of studying the different characters of the various animals upon it. Then I saw the influence of music upon many of them. There was a beautiful horse, the pride and delight of us all; and, like many others, he had an unconquerable dislike to be caught. My father had so trained him to obedience that he gave very little trouble; a whistle and a wave of the hand, and Robert would come to be saddled. But, if left to our old gardener Willy, he would lead him a chase, generally ending in defeat. One very hot summer day I was sitting at work in the garden, when Willy appeared streaming with perspiration.

"What is the matter, Will?"

"Matter enough, Miss. There's that Robert, the uncanny beast; he won't be caught, all I can do or say. I've give him corn, and one of the best pears off the tree; but he's too deep for me: he snatched the pear, kicked up his heels, and off he is, laughing at me at the bottom of the meadow."

I was very sorry for the old man; but I did not clearly see how to catch the delinquent. I could well believe he was laughing at our old friend, for he was a curious animal.

"Well, Willy, what will I do? He won't let me catch him, you know."

"Ay, but, Miss, if you will only just go in and begin a toon on the peanner, cook says he will come up to the fence and hearken to you, for he is always a-doing that; and maybe I can slip behind and catch him."

I went in at once, not expecting my stratagem to succeed. But in a few minutes the saucy creature was standing quietly listening while I played "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled." The halter was soon round his neck; and he went away to be harnessed, quite happy and contented.

There was a great peculiarity about his taste for music. He never would stay to listen to a plaintive song. I soon observed this. If I played "Scots wha ha'e," he would listen well pleased. If I changed the measure and expression, playing the same air plaintively, as for instance in the "Land o' the Leal," he would toss his head and walk away, as if to say, "That is not my sort of music." Changing to something martial, he would return and listen to me.

In this respect he entirely differed from a beautiful cow we had. She had an awful temper. Old Willy used to say, "She is the most contrariest

beast under the sun." If she were in one of her ill-humors, it was with the greatest difficulty she could be milked. She never would go with the other cows at milking-time. Nancy be milked with them!—that was a thing not to be thought of. She liked the cook; and, when not too busy, cook would manage Miss Nancy. But, if she were not very careful, up would go Nancy's foot, and over would go the milk-can and its precious contents. When the cook milked her, it was always close to the fence, near the drawing-room. If I were playing, she would stand perfectly still, yielding her milk without any trouble, and would remain until I ceased. As long as I played plaintive music—"The Land o' the Leal," "Home, Sweet Home," "Robin Adair," any sweet, tender air—she seemed entranced. I have tried her, and changed to martial music, whereupon she invariably walked away.

I could give many instances of a love for music in animals. I will give another. I was sitting in the drawing-room one evening, singing to mamma. It was a double room, with folding-doors. She was in one where there was a lamp. In my room, which was unlighted, the window was open, and close to the window was a stand for music. When I ceased playing I heard a peculiar sound, and was conscious there was something in the room. I called for a light. There, sitting on the stand was a large white owl. He looked far less surprised than we did. In a minute or two he stepped quietly out of the window, and flew away. After this we did not leave the lower sash of the window open; but the owl still came, and sat upon the stone outside, listening.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Mohammed and the Spider.

On his way to Medina Mohammed and a friend hid in a cave to escape from enemies. Over the mouth of the cave a spider spun its web as they lay inside. When their pursuers came to the cave they felt sure, on seeing the web, that Mohammed was not there. "We are but two," said his friend, full of fear. "There is a third," replied Mohammed, "it is God himself."—*Childhood of Religions.*

A Connecticut Woman's Pets.

Mrs. Augustus Brooks, of East Elliot, Conn., has a cat thirteen years old, which will stand up when ordered, bow slowly or quickly, as directed, walk around the room on her hind legs only, dance, turn somersets, go through the motions of holding a Jew's-harp to her mouth with one paw and playing on it with the other, mew when ordered to speak, kiss her paw to visitors, hold a saucer of milk on her fore legs and lap the milk, and stand on her hind feet and with her fore paws catch bits of bread or meat thrown to her, like a base-ball player. Her kitten, a year old, will turn somersets. The same lady has a hen which always wipes her feet on the mat on entering the house, and if asked, "How do you get your living, biddy?" will scratch on the floor, look to see if she had scratched out anything, and then look at the questioner to see if the answer is correct. This hen despises the wooden, chalk, and porcelain chalk cheats which palm off on hens for nest-eggs, and will not "lay to" one of them, tumbling them out of her nest as often as they are put in. A rooster, also, will scratch the floor when asked how he gets his living, but cannot be made to wipe his feet.—*Traveller, Feb. 7.*

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and the Dog.

"I walked down my garden some time ago, when the flowers were nicely out, and saw a big dog; and, as I was sure he knew nothing of gardening, I threw my walking-stick at him, and gave him some recommendations to 'go home.' To my intense surprise and shame, the dog picked up my stick, and wagging his tail, dropped the staff at my feet. He beat me altogether. I said to him, 'Good dog;' and I told him he could come again, and whenever he liked, if he was a dog of that kind. I felt that I was the worse dog of the two."—*Halifax S. P. C. A. Journal.*

Pussy's Class.

BY M. M. DODGE.

"Now, children," said Puss, as she shook her head,
"It is time your morning lesson was said."
So her kittens drew near, with footsteps slow,
And sat down before her, all in a row.

"Attention, class!" said the cat mamma,
"And tell me quick where your noses are?"
At this all the kittens sniffed the air
As though it were filled with a perfume rare.

"Now, what do you say when you want a drink?"
The kittens waited a moment to think,
And then the answer came, clear and loud,—
You ought to have heard how those kittens meow'd!

"Very well! 'Tis the same with a sharper tone,
When you want a fish, or a bit of bone.
Now, what do you say when children are good?"
And the kittens purred as soft as they could.

"And what do you do when children are bad?
When they tease and pull?" Each kitten looked sad.
"Pooh!" said the mother; "that isn't enough:
You must use your claws when children are rough."

"And where are your claws? No, no, my dear"
(As she took up a paw). "See! they're hidden here."
Then all the kittens crowded about
To see their sharp little claws brought out.

They felt quite sure they should never need
To use such weapons.—Oh, no, indeed!
But their wise mamma gave a pussy's "pshaw!"
And boxed their ears with her softest paw.

"Now, *sptiss* as hard as you can," she said;
But every kitten hung down its head.
"*Sptiss!* I say," cried the mother cat;
But they said, "O mammy! we can't do that."

"Then go and play," said the fond mamma;
"What sweet little idiots kittens are!"
Ah, well! I was once the same, I suppose.—
And she looked very wise, and rubbed her nose.

—:o:—

The Camel and the Miller.

Did you ever hear the fable of the camel and the miller? One night a miller was waked up by his camel trying to get its nose into the tent. "It's very cold out here," said the camel. "I only want to put my nose in." The miller made no objection. After a while the camel asked leave to have his neck in, then his fore feet; and so, little by little, it crowded in its whole body. This, as you may well think, was very disagreeable to the miller, and he bitterly complained to the forth-putting beast. "If you don't like it you may go," answered the camel. "As for me, I've got possession, and I shall stay. You can't get rid of me now." Do you know what the camel is like? Bad habits; little sins. Guard against their first approach.

—:o:—

A blind beggar frequented the Pont des Sts. Pères, Paris, where he used to station himself with a clarinet and a very intelligent poodle. The place was well chosen, and charitable contributions poured into the little wooden bowl which the dog held in his mouth. One day the blind man, who had reached an advanced age, was not to be seen. He had fallen ill. His faithful companion continued to frequent the accustomed spot, and the passers-by understood that his master was unwell, and, touched by his fidelity, dropped their pence into his bowl in increased numbers. After a time the beggar went the way of all flesh, and the poodle was seen no more. The poor animal was found lying dead in a cellar near his former master's abode.

In one of the London timber-yards there is a carter who is noted for his kindness to the horse which is under his care. He is deeply attached to it, and the handsome creature appears to be equally fond of him.

Such is the command that this man has acquired over his horse that a whip is unnecessary.

He has only to walk a little in advance, when, after a kind word or two, and the simple pointing of the finger, the noble animal will draw his heavy burden much more readily than those which are cruelly lashed with the whip.

Oh, that more kind words were used in the management of horses, and fewer lashes of the whip!

Horses, like human beings, are more easily drawn by kindness than driven by cruelty.

"A RIGHTEOUS MAN REGARD-ETH THE LIFE OF HIS BEAST: BUT THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED ARE CRUEL."—Prov. xii. 10.



[Fly-leaf of Royal Society.]

A WHIP OR A WORD.

Song of the Mother Elephant.

Let me hold you in my trunk,
Baby mine, baby mine,
For with happiness I'm drunk,
Baby mine;
And I feel that up to date
No mammiferous vertebrate
Ever reached my blissful state,
Baby mine.

I behold in you the germ,
Baby mine, baby mine,
Of a noble pachyderm,
Baby mine;
For you're sweeter than a yam,
And as pretty as a lamb,
Most as pretty as I am,
Baby mine!

All your elephantine ways,
Baby mine, baby mine,
Will be watched in deep amaze,
Baby mine;
And they wouldn't sell you now
For your weight in gold, I trow.
No: my popsy-wopsy-wow,
Baby mine!

You have knocked the last pretence,
Baby mine, baby mine,
Out of scientific gents,
Baby mine,
Who presumed to say what can't,
And what can be done,—or sha'n't,—
By a female elephant,
Baby mine.

—N. Y. Sun.

Scotch Justice and the Stirrup-Cup.

When the landlord of an inn presented his guests with *deoch an doruis*, that is, the drink at the door, or the stirrup-cup, the draught was not charged in the reckoning. On this point a learned Bailie of the town of Forfar pronounced a very sound judgment.

A., an ale-wife in Forfar, had brewed her "peck of malt," and set the liquor out of doors to cool; the cow of B., a neighbor of A., chanced to come by, and, seeing the good beverage, was allured to taste it, and finally to drink it up. When A. came to take in her liquor, she found her tub empty, and from the cow's staggering and staring, so as to betray her intemperance, she easily divined the mode in which her "browst" had disappeared. To take vengeance on Crummie's ribs with a stick was her first effort. The roaring of the cow brought B., her master, who remonstrated with his angry neighbor, and received in reply a demand for the value of the ale which Crummie had drunk up. B. refused payment, and was conveyed before C., the Bailie, or sitting magistrate. He heard the case patiently; and then demanded of the plaintiff, A., whether the cow had sat down to her potation, or taken it standing. The plaintiff answered she had not seen the deed committed, but she supposed the cow drank the ale while standing on her feet; adding that, had she been near, she would have made her use them to some purpose. The Bailie, on this admission, solemnly adjudged the cow's drink to be *deoch an doruis*,—a stirrup-cup, for which no charge could be made without violating the ancient hospitality of Scotland.—*Sir Walter Scott* in "Waverley."

The Parrot.

"A parrot belonging to a friend of mine," says the writer, and he vouches for the accuracy of the story, "was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayers, lest he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence; but at length, instead of 'Amen,' out he came with 'Cheer, boys! cheer!' On this the butler was directed to remove him, and had got far as the door with him, when the bird, perhaps thinking he had committed himself, and had better apologize, called out, 'Sorry I spoke.'"—*Old and New*.

Prevention of Cruelty in Abattoirs.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

When the slaughtering of animals is properly conducted there is no easier or more desirable mode of ending life known for them. It is a quick, painless passing away. It is far more sure to be so than death by old age, debility, or possible disease. But there is a great deal of importance to be attached to the qualifying word "properly" that I have used above. There is even yet very little proper or humane method used in the slaughter-houses of Massachusetts.

The subject is painful; but, if we are to be of "the merciful" who "shall obtain mercy," we have no right to evade it, nor have we safety in so doing. Herbivorous animals are horrified to agony at the smell of blood. Yet probably in almost every abattoir in our State cattle to be killed are drawn by a rope running through a ring in the floor up to a spot most agonizing to them through its fetor from blood and offal. Even the exceedingly powerful action of the rope through a ring in the animal's nostrils is usually not efficient to overcome the agony that keeps them from approaching the blood-soaked spot. Kicks, painful twistings of the tail, and punctures by sharp instruments, are generally indispensable to force the tortured creatures to the spot so dreadful to them.

The way to avoid all this infernalism is to lead the animal into a perfectly clean apartment, shut entirely from the bleeding room, fire a bullet or drive a spike into the front brain, then draw the unconscious carcass to the bleeding spot. Will not our community, in every proper way, establish everywhere such humane methods? Will they not also save hogs, calves and sheep exceedingly and utterly needless suffering, by insisting that they shall be stunned to insensibility before the knife is taken to them?

JOHN B. WILLARD.

Still River.

Prevention of Cruelty at Abattoirs.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

Will you let me say to your readers that Mr. Willard's article in this morning's paper, under the above heading, does not state the preventable horrors of the slaughter-house too strongly. It may be well to know also that in one part of the Brighton abattoir the killing is done as he would have it: "The animal is led into a clean apartment shut from the bleeding-room, a bullet is fired by an experienced man, and all is over. The body is then taken on a movable floor to another room to be dressed," &c. Mr. Street, an agent of the National Humane Association, who has seen the

principal abattoirs in the United States, says that the slaughtering is nowhere done more humanely than in this part of that at Brighton. Of course the same mode ought to be followed in all parts of every abattoir. It is a plan that should find approval, and be imitated in every city and town. Mr. Willard's article ought to help to this result.

SECRETARY MASS SOC. P. C. A.

Loading Cattle.

We are very glad to give the enclosed circular a place in our paper. Thanks to Superintendent Tucker:—

1880.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

827

ALL AGENTS,—In loading cattle you will be particular to see that the following instructions are strictly observed

There must be no larger number of cattle loaded in one car than can be so loaded as not to be crowded.

The shipment of calves and their mothers among other cattle must not be permitted. If loaded in same car with other cattle, shipper must pen off the calves, together with their mothers, from the other cattle. Calves and their mothers must not be separated. Calves shipped with their mothers must not be muzzled.

All cars in which cows and young calves are loaded must be bedded by shipper with straw or hay.

PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.

PORTLAND, April 5, 1880.

The Camel.

In one of his very latest election speeches Mr. John Bright said: "I have seen in some of the narratives of the Afghan war that all the region round had been swept for camels, as beasts of burden for the forces. What became of the camels? The least number I have heard it put at was thirty thousand—it has been reckoned as high as forty thousand or fifty thousand—which have perished in these expeditions. One of our greatest poets, in a beautiful stanza, has one line where he says: 'Mute the camel labors with heaviest load,' and though the camel is not able by any voice of his to make protest and complaint, yet the burdened, over-driven, exhausted, dying beast—I cannot but believe that the cruelties inflicted upon him will be found written upon imperishable tablets by the recording angel."—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

A VISION.

Quartette for Male Voices by C. L. CAPEN.

Written for 12th Anniversary of Mass. Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Allegretto con moto. m. m. ♩ = 90.

TENORS.

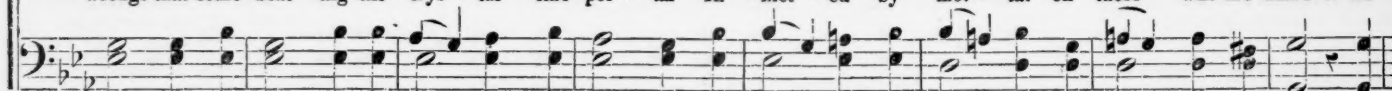


1. When twixt the drawn for - ces of Night and of Morning, Strange vis - ions steal down to the slum - bers of men. From
 4. They answered me stern - ly, "thy knowl - edge is mor - tal, Thou hear'st not as we must, the plaints without tongue; The

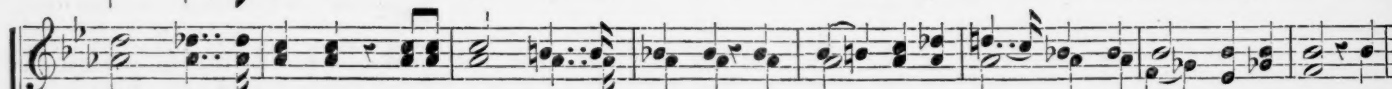
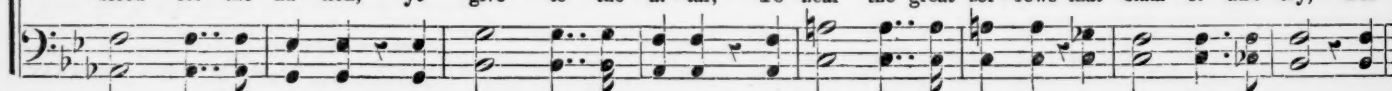
BASSES.



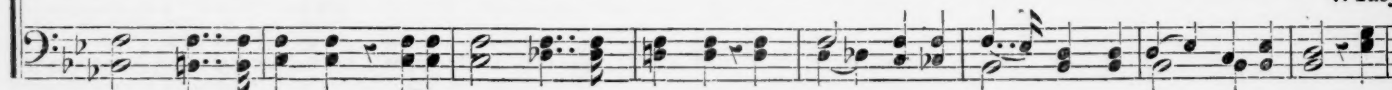
Heav - en's bright stronghold once is - sued a warn - ing, Which baf - fled all scorn - ing, when brought to my ken. 2. Me -
 wrongs that come beat - ing the crys - tal - line por - tal In - flict - ed by mor - tal on those who are dumb. 5. Ye



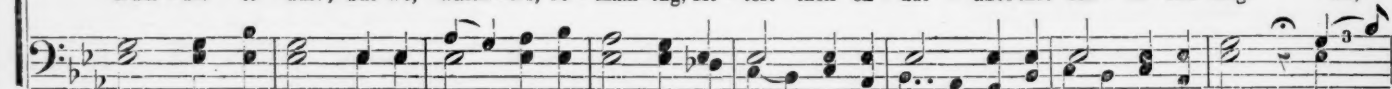
thought there de - scend - ed the Saints and the Sa - ges, With grief strick - en as - pect and wring - ing of hands, Till
 bleed for the na - tion, ye give to the al - tar, Ye heal the great sor - rows that clam - or and cry, Yet



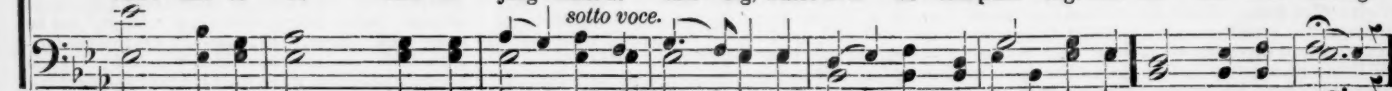
Dream - land seemed filled with the an - guish of a - ges, The blots of time's pa - ges, the woes of all lands. 3. And
 care not how oft - en 'neath the spur and the hal - ter, The brutes of the u - ni - verse fal - ter and die. 6. Yet
 7. They



I. who had deemed that their bliss knew no sor - row, (Half vexed with their ad - vent, half awed with their might,) Cried,
 Je - sus for - gets not that while ye en - snared him, And drove him with curs - es of bur - den and goad, These
 crum - ble to dust; but we, watch - ers, re - main - ing, At - test their en - dur - ance thro' cen - tu - ries long. Oh,

*Adagio.*

"come ye from heav - en, Earth's as - pect to bor - row, To mar with wic - ked sor - row the peace of the night."
 gen - tle ones watched where the Ma - gi de - clared him, And oft - en have spared them the long des - ert road.
 fear! lest in fu - ture to judg - ment at - tain - ing, These lives un - com - plain - ing wax aw - ful and strong.

*sotto voce.*

I.
ala.

II

n

III

IV

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V

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VII

VIII

nd
et
ey

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X

XI

XII

XIII